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ism, and other pan-isms, belong to the indispensable outfits of some newspaper editors, but the historians have had very few occasions to use them.

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Co-operation in Agriculture. By HENRY W. WOLFF. London: P. S. King & Son, 1913. 8vo, pp. ix+378. 6s.

In this work Mr. Wolff does in the field of co-operative agriculture what he has done in co-operative banking. His purpose is "to give a general outline of what has been accomplished with the addition of such suggestions for the adoption of co-operative methods as occasion may seem to call for." The chapter on General Principles will furnish a very good working guide for the establishing of co-operative societies. The writer's large experience in organizing such societies makes him an authority.

The chapters dealing with co-operative disposal of milk products, eggs and poultry, grain, live stock, and other produce, co-operative insurance, co-operative credit, the common use of machinery, and co-operation in land tenure are exceedingly full of data concerning the actual working of co-operative societies. The discussion deals with European conditions and perhaps cannot be adopted in America; but Sir Horace Plunkett's success in Ireland was due in a large measure to his willingness to learn from Danish and Dutch experiences. The experiences and facts gathered by Mr. Wolff from his close association with the problems make a valuable and timely addition to the literature on co-operative agriculture.

It is to be regretted that the presentation is not up to the standard of the subject-matter, and more particularly so because of the class most interested in the subject. The book is well worth careful study by those concerned in the problem of co-operation in agriculture but will not attract the general reader.

Who Pays? By ROBERT HENRY. London: George Allen & Co., Ltd., 1912. 12mo, pp. vii+72. \$1.00 net.

This book attempts to show the real incidence of British income, customs, license, estate, and other taxes. The conclusion reached is that all are shifted to the consumer. A tax on incomes "works a hardship on those who supply the luxuries of the rich" and the laborer is the first to suffer by its increase and the last to benefit by its abatement. A levying of property rates adds to the cost of production, as they are paid out of profits and wages, and even license taxes increase supply cost and fall upon the consumer.

The author advises, wherever possible, that England increase her import duties and relieve home industries of such fetters as rates, liability insurance, licenses, etc. This, he maintains, is possible when foreign producers cannot

charge higher prices for their goods because of potential competition from producers in England. Customs duties are always shifted to the buyer of the taxed article. The argument is illustrated and supported by diagrams of supply and exchange of commodities, and sources of taxes.

The author is possibly slightly biased in favor of the large-income class and his reasoning is at times erroneous or fanciful. The book can hardly be said to contribute anything new to economic thought.

L'Agriculture au Katanga: Possibilités et réalités. Par A. HOCK.

Brussels: Misch et Thron, 1912. 12mo, pp. 305.

This book, published under the auspices of Instituts Solvay, as Part II of *Mission dans le Katanga*, describes the agricultural conditions of Katanga, a province in the southeastern part of Belgian Congo. The volume is an interesting study for prospective colonists and also for those who wish to become acquainted with the activities of Belgium in the exploitation and development of its African colonies. The soil and climate of this colony are declared to be favorable, but inefficient native labor and lack of transportation facilities have proved such a serious handicap that thus far only a small beginning has been made. However, the country is full of possibilities once the work preliminary to real development has been finished. Numerous illustrations and a map add to the interest of the study.

Mishnah: Baba Mezhiah, Order IV, Treatise III. Translated and annotated by HYMAN E. GOLDIN. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913. 8vo, pp. viii+205. \$1.50.

The author of this book, who is a member of the New York bar, seeks to acquaint the reader with the fundamental principles of Jewish jurisprudence as laid down in the *Mishnah*. His interpretation of these principles in terms of our common-law language is an interesting effort, and is of great value to all students of the origin and development of law. The author hopes to continue this work by translating all treatises of the *Mishnah* that deal mainly with jurisprudence.

Histoire des doctrines économiques. Par CHARLES GIDE et CHARLES RIST. 2d ed. Paris: Larose et Tenin, 1913. 8vo, pp. xvi+786. Fr. 12.50.

The second edition of this history of economic thought is not altered greatly from the first publication of four years ago. The revision has sought to bring the book down to date and to make some changes which criticisms of the earlier work have suggested. The chapters dealing with Malthus, List, the Christian Socialists, and the Hedonists have been most conspicuously altered.